Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

NO GOD!

The following verses by that sweetest of American poetesses, Mrs. Lydia Huntley Sigourney, suggested by the words in the 14th Psalm of David, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God," is one of the finest things in the language:

"*No God! No God!*" The simplest flower
That on the wild is found,
Shrinks, as it drinks its cup of dew,
And trembles at the sound:
"No God"—astonished Echo cries
From out her cavern hoar,
And every wandering bird that flies
Reproves the Atheist-lore.

The solemn forest lifts its head,
The Almighty to proclaim,
The brooklet, on its crystal urn,
Doth leap to grave his name.
How swells the deep and vengeful sea,
Along his billowy track,
The red Vesuvius opens his mouth
To hurl the falsehood back.

The palm-tree, with its princely crest,
The cocoa's leafy shade,
The bread fruit bending to its lord,
In yon far-Island glade;
The winged seeds, that, borne by winds,
The roving sparrows feed,
The melon, on the desert sands,
Confute the scorner's creed.

"No God!" With indignation high,
The fervent Sun is stirr'd,
And the pale Moon turns paler still,
At such an impious word;
And from their burning thrones, the Stars
Look down with angry eye,
That thus a worm of dust should mock
Eternal majesty.

THE LOST SISTER OF WYOMING;

OR,

THE CAPTIVITY OF FRANCIS SLOCUM.

Among the inhabitants of the beautiful valley of Wyoming, at the period of its invasion by that blood thirsty band of tories and savages who, with a barbarity seldom equalled, laid waste and destroyed every vestige of that lovely settlement, murdering the inhabitants and driving off their cattle, was a Quaker by the name of Jonathan Slocum, whose peaceful disposition and many acts of kindness to the Indians, saved his dwelling from the torch, and his family from annoyance, while his neighbors were butchered, their houses burnt, and their children taken captive. This impunity, however, was of short duration. Mr. Slocum had a son, Giles, who was in the battles, and it is supposed that the Indians becoming aware of the fact, determined on a bloody revenge. In the family of Mr. S. was the wife of a neighbor, who had been taken captive by the Indians, and her two sons, one fifteen and the other twelve years of age. One morning in November, some four months after the bloody massacre which made the valley a desolation, a party of redskin warriors was seen prowling around the vicinity of Wilksbarre Fort. The two boys had gone to the grindstone to sharpen a knife, and the women were engaged in their domestic duties, when Mrs. Slocum was startled by a shot, and a shriek from one of the boys. Stepping to the door, she beheld a swarthy warrior, in the act of scalping the oldest boy with the knife he had been grinding. Horror stricken at the sight she staggered back, and was followed by the Indian, with the still warm and reeking scalp in his hand. Looking about him for plunder, he discovered nothing to tempt his cupidity, worth the risk of carrying off, but a little son of Mrs. Slocum, who stood in his way as he turned to the door. Seizing him in his arms, he was about to depart, when Mrs. S., with all a mother's feeling caught him by the arm and besought him, in tones of earnest entreaty, not to deprive her of her boy. "See!" said she, "he can do thee no good, he is lame."

Dropping the boy, he took up a little daughter of five years, who had crouched in fear behind a high-backed chair, and was making his way out when the mother again stopped him, and pleaded for her child. In the most pathetic tones, she implored him to leave her bright eyed darling, the light of her home, and the joy of her household. As well might she have wasted her words upon the stern rocks or the idle wind: the rugged nature of the savage was not to be moved by the earnest appeals of the pale faced squaw. Grasping with one hand the mantle which enwrapt him, and with the other the dress of her child, she clung to both with a tenacity which had well nigh accomplished her purpose: finding himself impeded in his exit, and fearful of approaching assistance, the savage drew his tomahawk to finish at a blow her importunity and her life. Reading in his eyes his stern determination, and wrought to a pitch of agony beyond which her system refused to go, she yielded her grasp, and sank in a swoon at his feet. The Indian, relieved of her annoyance, now took his departure with little Frances in his arms, and as he passed through the yard, seized upon the other son of Mrs. Kingsley, whom he also bore off a prisoner. All this was the scene of but a few moments, yet how much of terror and heart-breaking agony was embraced within that short period of time. How many years of terrible suspence and deep despair had their birth in those few brief moments. Mrs. Kingsley who had stood a terrified beholder of the scene, when she saw her second and only living child, torn from her and carried into captivity, sank under the affliction and gave herself up to a stolid apathy, little short of despair. One of Mrs. Slocum's children had, with a sagacity beyond her years, at the first appearance of the savages snatched up the youngest child and fled to the fort, where she gave the alarm, and a party started at once for the house, but the Indians were already beyond the reach of successful pursuit.

In a short time after the above melancholy bereavement, Mrs. Slocum was called upon to part with her husband and father, who were both shot and scalped by a party of Indians, while foddering cattle near the house. Thus in the short space of six weeks, was that happy household broken up and destroyed, and its surviving members wrapped in misery as with a mantle. Her religion sustained Mrs. Slocum in her day of trial, and she threw herself and her nine remaining children upon the mercy of her Heavenly Father, and bowed her head, without a murmur, to His decrees. For the dead she did not mourn; they were at rest, and no sorrow or useless repinings could restore them to her again. But her lost daughter, her darling Frances, was ever present in her thoughts.—Like Rachael weeping for her children, she refused to be comforted, and entertained a lively hope that she would one day be restored to her arms again. Her spirits seemed buoyed up with this hope, and she lived in the anticipation of again seeing her and pressing her to her bosom.

Days, months and years rolled on, and the lamp of hope still burned as brightly as ever.—No tidings had ever reached her of her child, and all gave her up but her poor heart stricken mother. When peace was declared, and many captives returned to their homes and families, she sent two of her sons to Canada in search of their lost sister. They sought her wherever was the slightest chance of her presence. They offered rewards for her recovery, but all in vain: and they returned to their mother with the cheerless tiding, convinced of her death. Not so with her. She felt satisfied that her Frances still lived, and would not listen to any other supposition. At length her long cherished hope seemed to be realized—as a woman was found among the Indians, who had been carried away when a child from the Susquehana, and she was sent for by Mrs. Slocum, who cherished her, and endeavored to feel that her child was restored. But the invisible link which binds a mother to her offspring was wanting, and the bereaved mother was bereaved still. The foundling, too, felt that she was not the long-lost and looked for daughter, and ultimately returned to her Indian friends.

Years rolled on. Time had whitened the locks of the confiding mother with age; her sons had passed the meridian of life, and their children had grown to manhood, and yet she still entertained the belief that her Francis lived. At length she was called away to join her husband in another world, and she went "down into the grave mourning" that she was not permitted this side the grave to embrace her darling.

Some years after her death, when her brothers were grey-haired men, and when all had ceased to entertain a thought of the lost sister, their feelings were aroused by an announcement which placed beyond question the fact that she still lived, and remembered her former home and friends. An Indian agent in Ohio wrote to the editor of one of the newspapers in Pennsylvania, informing him that he had seen and talked with a white woman among the Indians, who had told him that her name was Slocum, that her father was a Quaker, and wore a broad brimmed hat. That he lived at a place on the Susquehanna river, which was near a town where there was a fort, and that she was taken from thence while a child, by the Indians. This letter the editor—who deemed the matter a hoax—threw among his waste papers, where it laid for a year or more, until his wife, one day in looking them over, came across it. Her sympathetic feelings were aroused, and she sent it to the Intelligencer, in which it was published. It happened that, on account of a temperance address it contained, an extra number was printed, one of which found its way to Wyoming, and the two brothers and a sister immediately started to the West to find the long lost Frances. They found her, but oh, how changed! She was now an aged woman, with grand-children about her, and fast approaching the grave. The interview which took place between the long seperated brothers and sisters was affecting in the extreme.

She informed them through an interpreter, (she had lost her native language) that after her capture she was treated in the most tender manner by the Indians, who took her to their towns, where she soon became attached to their roving, romantic life, and came to dread being discovered by her friends. When she grew up and her foster parents died, she married a young chief of the Delawares, (the tribe to which her captors belonged) and after his death she joined the Miamis with her people, and married again. She had been a widow now for many years, children and grand-children were growing up around her, and herself was passing pleasantly away. She was comparatively wealthy, having a large stock and all the rude comforts of an Indian life in abundance, besides one thousand dollars in specie that she had saved from an annuity which as an Indian, she had drawn from Government. After spending several days with her, her friends bade her a final farewell.—She died a few years since, and was burried with considerable pomp, for she was regarded as a queen among her people.

Excitement at the City Hotel.

One of the most dastardly outrages we have ever heard of, occurred at the City Hotel yesterday morning. A gentleman named Thomas A. Slaymaker, a resident of Lancaster, arrived in this city and took rooms at the hotel the night previous. In company with him were a colored female and child, which he was conveying to his aunt's residence, Albany, Whiteside county, Ill. Yesterday morning Mr. Slaymaker accompanied the woman to the breakfast-table, to see that she was properly attended to. The dining-room was pretty well supplied with waiters, and from their actions, Mr. S. felt apprehensive something was wrong. After his charge had finished her meal, she started to go up stairs, but just as she reached the first step, the steward of the house, surrounded by a dozen darkeys, caught her by the arms and pulled her back. She was astounded, and told them to release her. Mr. Slaymaker immediately demanded what such ruthless conduct meant.—He was answered that she was a slave, and that she should proceed no further—that they were determined to relieve him of her care. He went forward to render her assistance, and while endeavoring to do so, one of the villains dealt him a severe blow on the right cheek, which caused him to fall against the table with great force. He was crippled in one of his legs, and consequently was unable to give much aid. The female was dragged by her captors through the room, by the rear door, into the alley, where they were joined by one L. Davis, proprietor of a barber shop on Third street, adjoining the telegraph office, who also laid hold of her. She was dragged down Third street in a violent manner, and although she continually screamed that she was not a slave, and never had been, and requested them to unhand her, they refused to let her go. She was taken into Davis's shop and secreted in the cellar, two or three remaining to watch her.

In the meantime the news of the outrage had spread through the hotel and in the neighborhood, and excitement was at its highest pitch. The house was crowded, and the sidewalk in front perfectly jammed. Every one seemed to take a deep interest in the matter, and when Mr. Slaymaker exhibited papers certified to by the proper authorities of Lancaster county, showing that the woman was free, the indignation of those present knew no bounds. Steps were immediately taken to have her released, and in a short time she was again placed in her apartment at the City Hotel. The police were sent for, but for some cause no arrests were made; why, we cannot imagine. The crowd then dispersed. We would here state that no blame should be attached to Messrs. Glass & Carr, as they did everything in their power to have the matter righted. They exerted themselves to have the female liberated, and discharged from their service every one known to them to be connected in the transaction.

We presume the case was investigated by the Underground Railroad, as we were shown a note signed by Dr. Delaney, president of a club in this city, directed "to the friends of freedom in the United States," in which it was stated that the Board had examined the case of the two colored females, (the woman and her child) and satisfied that they were free persons. What matter is it whether the board were satisfied or not? Are the laws of the land to be set at defiance, with impunity, by a set of ruthless vagabonds? Shall a stranger, passing through our city with persons who have been raised from infancy in the family of a friend, be insulted and maltreated in a manner which would be a disgrace to any community, and especially one where law and order should reign supreme? We demand that the individuals engaged in the above transaction be arrested and made to answer for their conduct. It was undoubtedly a preconcerted movement, else why would so many servants be in the dining room at the very time they were least needed, or why would one be waiting outside? No doubt the barber-shop mentioned is the depot of the Underground Railroad, and that the seizure was made under direction of the club we feel equally certain. We heard one of the officers of the Board defiantly exclaim: "*I am* President of it, and I don't care who knows it!"—The paper prepared for Mr. Slaymaker will, we presume, be highly valued by that gentleman, and referred to by him as an act of great condescension on the part of the Board!

One of the darkies implicated stated yesterday to a gentleman connected with the City Hotel that a meeting of colored folks was held on Tusday night, shortly after the arrival of Mr. Slaymaker, at which it was resolved that 'Neill Cooper—the name of the female—should be rescued in precisely the same manner narrated above. She was to be securely confined until Mr. S.'s departure, and a delegation of Africans was to be placed at the railroad depot, Allegheny, to capture the child when taken upon the cars. He also asserted that the principal depot of the underground railroad was in Allegheny city. The female was restored by the Mayor's police, after considerable difficulty. —*Pittsburg Union, March* 8.

From the Chicago Press.

Ten Persons Perished on the Prairies.

We are furnished by a gentleman from Lafayette, Ind., with the details of a rumor current in that city on Thursday, which fills the mind with horror, in view of the sufferings of the party to whom it refers.

On the Saturday preceding the memorable storm of the 21st of January, two families numbering ten persons, moving from Southern Indiana to northern Illinois, arrived at Oxford, the county seat of Benton county, Ind., about forty miles north-west of Lafayette, with two ox teams, and well provided with necessaries for the road. They remained there through the storm, and on Monday morning resumed their journey. Last Tuesday morning a man passing over the prairie, only about five miles from Oxford, came upon a sight which filled him with horror.

The carcasses of two oxen, from which the viscera had been removed, lay upon the ground. Inside of one of them were the frozen bodies of four children, and in the other the frozen corpse of the mother with a nursing infant at her breast. Under the snow was a heap of ashes in which the iron of the wagons showed that the party had broken up, and burned every thing they had in them, in the effort to save their lives. Not far from this spot was found the body of the other woman of the party, partly concealed in a snow drift, and near her, one of the men. The two other men had not been found.

It is probable that the party became inextricably involved in the snow drifts on the bleak prairie, and lost their presence of mind. After burning up their wagons, it would seem that the men had killed two of the oxen for a shelter to those found in them, and then, accompanied by one woman, vainly endeavored to reach the town they had left, and procure aid to rescue their companions. The two other oxen had wandered off. There was nothing about the persons to indicate who they were, and nothing more is known about them than was accidentally communicated by them during their brief stay at Oxford.

DON'T URGE HIM.

It was Saturday night. Another week of toil and anxiety had rolled away into the dark chasm of the Past. All over our city the din of labor was hushed, and the streets were crowded with people hurrying homewards, thankful that the morrow was a "day of rest." We dearly love Saturday night. It brings a feeling of relief, a consciousness that for one day, at least, worldly cares and responsibilities can be laid aside. It brings a feeling of deep gratitude to Providence that we are very near the blessed Sabbath, each one of which seems like a brief truce in the battle of life.

Glad that one week's duty was ended, we walked slowly down the street, passing every few paces men and boys, who with their tin dinner buckets swinging lightly in their hands, thronged along the sidewalk. It was just dusk. The stores and shops were all illuminated, and as we came to the corner of Third and Vine streets, a pale, cadaverous little man was lighting the street lamp. Lamp-lighters are curious looking men—they have a ghastly, supernatural appearance, and as they flit silently from lamp to lamp, one might aptly moralize upon their duty. We noticed, also, that the "coffee houses" were thronged that evening. They do a good business on a Saturday night. Men who have been sober all the week, are wont to drink then. And facilities for getting drunk here are very good. We doubt whether there is a city in the whole Union of the same population that has more or better patronized grog-shops than ours. "Coffee-houses" are on almost every corner, and two or three in each square. "Coffee-houses," indeed! You can get everything drinkable except coffee! Call them by the old-fashioned, regular title—"grog shops"—it's more proper.

Well, then, every grog-shop that we passed had a crowd about its "bar," and the light flashed gaily upon an array of tempting and newly filled decanters. Walking before us, there were three young men—foundry-men, we judged by their dress. As they came near a certain popular saloon, one of them said—

"Come, boys, let's go in and take something!"

"I'm in," answered the youngest of the party; "come on, Bill."

But the man addressed as "Bill" did not seem willing to go, though he glanced longingly towards the brilliant bar-room.

"Nonsense! come along: it's Saturday night, you know," urged his friend.

"No, thank you, I won't drink to-night; I don't feel well."

"But a glass of old Bourbon will do you—"

At this instant, the man who had accepted the speaker's invitation so readily, approached him, and whispered—

"Don't urge Bill; he's got a wife and family."

"Bill" did not hear him.

"Well," continued the tempter, "If you don't want anything, stay here until Tom and I come out." And into the saloon they went.

We paused a few moments to notice the man who had refused to join his friends in a social glass of poison. He was a young good-looking fellow, but one who had evidently seen many hard "sprees" of drinking and carousing.—"Now," we thought, "he is trying to give up his wretched habit, and be a sober, respectable, man—for "*he's got a wife and family.*"

Yes, that was the mystic chain which bound him. It was the strong spell that banished alcohol with all its terrors and its troubles from his lips. He had others to care for, now, and must resist temptation. It cost him an effort—a strong one, too. There were his companions; there was the gay saloon, the flaming decanters. He heard merriment, jokes, and laughter. But then came a vision of his home: of one whom he had promised to cherish, honor and love forever. Of little ones, perhaps, anxiously listening for their father's step. He dare not yield a single glass, though his old appetite pressed him desperately. Between him and alcohol there was but one barrier, one guard—"*a wife and family.*"

Even his companion thought of this. He must have known the appetite was strong and not easily satisfied. He must have pictured to himself the evil consequences of one indulgence. Else why did he whisper to the tempter—don't urge him; "he's got a wife and family."

If there is any thing on earth capable of controlling man's passions, it is the feeling that helpless beings are dependent upon him. He may be reckless as to himself; careless of life even, but for those he loves he will be prudent and self-denying. Not a day passes but we see instances of this. The young man pauses in some rash act, not for his own sake, but for his parent's: for his MOTHER'S. The husband denies himself of old enjoyments because his wife and children cannot participate in them. And he shuns a deed of shame, lest disgrace rest upon their innocent heads.

What nerves a man in action, cheers him in toil, joins him in pleasure? What sheds a halo of hope around his path, and stimulates him in every duty? What more than all else on earth, constrains him to a virtuous and honorable path? It is the blessed influence of HOME, the smiles of loved ones,—"the wife and family."

Young man, you acted a hero's part that night—the part of honor, manliness and love. And your companion, also, though unable to resist temptation, showed that the cords of tenderness were still unscorched in his breast. He had yet the feeling of a man, a sympathy for those whom his friend was bound to treat affectionately like a husband and a father. He had all these feelings, or he never would have whispered,—"Don't urge him, he's got a wife and family."

There is a great deal of love and kindness in this world yet.—*Cincinnati Times.*

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

☞Those who seek to disfranchise citizens on account of their birth place, and their religious sentiments, should read and reflect upon the following extract from a speech of Wm. H. Seward, delivered recently in Congress. We would especially call the attention of the intelligent editors who boasted that Mr. Seward's election was a Know-Nothing victory, to his denunciation of that false spirit, which assassin-like is secretly seeking to drive freemen from the home of the oppressed—the asylum of liberty. Mr. Seward speaks the sentiments of every honest heart, and administers a withering rebuke to those who in their malignity are stirring up the worst passions of the human heart by fanning the flame of fanatical bigotry.

I am not allowed, sir, to reach the merits of this question without alluding to a body of men who sport in the public gaze under a name which I hardly know how to repeat in the presence of so grave and reverend assemblage as this—the Know-Nothings. They are said to have contrived their disguise with so much ingenuity, that one who is not a novitiate cannot deny a knowledge of their ceremonies and principles, without implying his communion and membership with them. Nevertheless, I must reply to the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglass,) who charges me among others, with such an amliation, that I have no knowledge of that body of men, other than what is afforded me by the publications of the day. Thus informed I understand the Know-Nothings to be a secret society or order, consisting of two or three grades, colleagued and mutually sworn to elect individuals of their own Order, or at least persons maintaing the principles which that Order entertains, to all offices of trust and profit in the United States. Those principles I understand to be, in general the same which before the organization of the Know Nothings, passed under the name of Native Americanism. I, Sir, have no connection with that Order. I am under no responsibility for its doings, and I have not the least sympathy with its principles or sentiments. I belong to one voluntary Association of men, which has to do with spiritual affairs.—It is the Christian Church—that branch of it, all imperfect though I think it is, which according to my notions, most nearly retains in their purity, the instructions of the Gospel. That Association is an open one which performs all its rites, and gives all its instructions with publicity, and invites every man, in the language of its Divine Founder, to come in and partake of the privileges with which He invested it, and of the blessings which He promises. I belong to a temporal society of men; and that is the political party which, according to my nations, embodies most fully and most truly, although I confess, as in the other case, very inadequately, the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States. This Association also, of which I have last spoken, is an open one. All its transactions are conducted in the broad daylight, and it invites all citizens, and all men who become subjects of the power of this Government, of whatever clime or race they may be, to enter into its ranks, to participate in its labors, and to co-operate in maintaining good government and advancing the cause of Human Nature. These two Associations, the one spiritual and the other temporal, are the only voluntary Associations to which I ever belonged since I became a man; and, unless I am bereft of reason, they are the only Associations of men to which I shall ever suffer myself to belong. Secret societies, sir! Before I would place my right hand between the hands of other men, in a secret Lodge, Order, Class, or Council, and bending my knee before them, for any object, personal or political, good or bad, I would pray God that that hand and that knee might be paralyzed, and that I might become an object of pity and even of the mockery of my fellow men. Swear, Sir!—I, a man, an American citizen, a Christian—swear to submit myself to the guidance and direction of other men, surrendering my own judgment to their judgments, and my own conscience to their keeping! No, no, Sir. I know quite well the fallibility of my own judgment, and my liability to fall into error and temptation. I therefore know too well the danger of confiding power to irresponsible hands to make myself a slave. Proscribe a man, Sir, because he was not born in the same town, or county, or State, or country in which I was born! Why, Sir, I do most earnestly and most affectionately advise all persons hereafter to be born in the United States, and if they can, without any inconvenience, to be born in the State of New York, and thus avoid a great deal of trouble for themselves and for others. [Laughter.] Moreover, I do most affectionately enjoin upon all such persons as are hereafter to be born, that they be born of fathers and of mothers, of grandfathers and of grandmothers, of pure American blood. Still more, Sir, I do affectionately enjoin upon all who shall thus have the wisdom to come into existence on this side of the Atlantic, and of such pure and untainted ancestry, to be either born in the Protestant faith, or to be converted as speedily as possible to that good and true Protestant Church, within whose pale I myself am accustomed to worship. Thus, being born white, they will be born free. But, Mr. President, this is the length and this is the bredth of my connection with the new and mysterious order of patriots. And, if there shall hereafter come among us persons who, because from ignorance they may not be able to profit by my advice and counsel, shall be born in foreign lands; or even if there shall be any who, in despite of my counsel, shall persist in being Roman Catholics, or Jews, or Turks, or Chinese, all I can say in regard to them is, that I have done my duty, and I shall not add a feather's weight to the disabilities which they will incur by their presumption and perverseness.

From the Home Journal.

What the Doctor has to say!

WHAT HE THINKS OF LITTLE GIRLS.

The little girl is supposed to occupy a position between infancy and maturity. It is the budding season of human nature's most glorious product—woman; the period when nature begins to offer securities for the future—when life begins to put on its tangible realities—when motive and action begin to be understood as related, and regarded as something superior to impulse.

The little girl begins to learn that the world is not a fairy field, where every thought and wish is to be gratified; but rather, that goodness of character, which she has been taught to prize above all things, is only gained by bearing many crosses. She knows that her wishes are often answered to make her happy, and is told that when they are denied, it is for her good: but this is a mystery she cannot unravel: indeed; she sometimes thinks it cannot be so, for her feelings are to the contrary. She tries to reason, but it does not help her much, for the mind, like the body, is in its bud, and has yet to open to the light of intelligence and understanding.—She must yet wait and rely upon her mother, who knows best, for she has been a little girl, too, but is older and much wiser now.

The little girl learned her A B C's when she did not comprehend what they meant: but now, by them she reads, and understands that it is the way to learn much that she has yet to know. It seems strange, at first, how printed words can tell us of things far away; teach us about parts of the world we can never see: and tell us what other people have thought, and said, and did, who lived thousands of years ago. The world is full of knowledge, and it is only those who read who can know much of it. The little girl knows little of the happiness that is in store for her, to be attained through the tasks that are set before her; for it is only when she has grown older, and the mind unfolds itself, that she can fully comprehend the object of what she is now taught to do. The mother knows well, and the little girl should be thankful that she has some one to guide her young mind in the way that will make her a happy and useful woman.

The little girl is told that, as time goes on, she will, by and by, become a woman: and that finally, life in this world will come to an end, and then that her spirit will go to another, a wiser and better state of existence, which has no end. But of this she cannot comprehend the how, the why, nor the wherefore, and is only told in explanation, that there is a great and good Being who has ordered it so, and that his will can never be changed, and that she must wait until she is older before she can know much about it.—She has been taught the child's prayer, and she repeats it every night, and in the innocence of her heart she is very happy and sleeps well afterwards.

And now, my dear little girls, let the Doctor say a few words directly to you, for some of you who will read this, he knows very well; but it is meant equally for all. I have known many little girls in my time, and have watched some from infancy up, and have known many who have grown to be women of all ages in life: and of all created beings, I know none that are so blessed, so happy, so pure and so loved, as the good little girl who has kind parents to care for her. Mind you that I say, she must be a good little girl. Remember, therefore, not to be impatient to grow up, for with more years will come care, perplexity, and perhaps sorrow.—Time deals so gently with thee now, and the breath of the morning breathes so cheerily with thy curls, thy cheeks bloom so richly with health, thy eyes sparkle so brightly, thy heart is so guileless, and thy laugh so full of glee: why shouldst thou wish to grow older? for thou art dear to every one: even the Doctor whom you may think so hard-hearted, loves the good little girl.—THE DOCTOR.

A terrible smash-up occurred on Friday, about 6 o'clock A. M., on the Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R., six miles below Middletown, by which twenty one freight cars were wrecked and two men seriously injured. It happened in this way: As two freight trains were proceeding along in close proximity, one of the rails gave way, either from frost or some defect in the iron, just as the locomotive of the first train had passed over, which threw all the cars off the track, and before the second train could be stopped, it had run into and completely wrecked twenty-one of them. The two men injured were breakmen; one had his leg broken, and the other his foot badly mashed. The trains were coming west, and were owned, except the locomotives, by private parties.—*Pitts. Post, of the 5th.*

☞The Easton (Pa.,) Argus, says, a party of twenty-five active, hearty young mechanics, left Easton for Kansas, on Monday morning of last week. They were all sober hard-working fellows, just the kind of material for a new country. They will be followed by others in eight or ten days.

Galveston News.—O. C. Hartley, Esq., from our neighboring borough of Bedford, is the Democratic nominee for Mayor of the city of Galveston. Mr. Hartley commands the esteem of all the citizens of that city, and will doubtless be elected. He has a Know-Nothing competitor.—*Johnstown Echo.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, March 16, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

GOOD NEWS FOR BEDFORD COUNTY.

☞The following intelligence will be highly gratifying to our people:

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1855.

Gen. Bowman:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Cambria Iron Company have taken the contract to furnish the Iron for the Broad Top Rail Road. Our citizens may, therefore, confidently expect to see the Locomotive in Bedford county before the close of the present year. Yours,

WM. T. DAUGHERTY.

SENATOR BUCKALEW.

☞We are indebted to Hon. C. A. BUCKALEW, of the State Senate, for a copy of his speech "upon the joint Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution." It is an able and highly interesting document, and we will take an early occasion to lay it before our readers. Mr. BUCKALEW was the Democratic nominee for the U. S. Senate, and is one of the most promising young men in Pennsylvania.

☞Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, we are pleased to learn, has recovered from his recent attack of sickness, and is now at home with his constituents in Berks county. He is one of the most reliable men in Congress.

Tavern Keepers

Who intend to take out License, should forthwith attend to having their notices of intention published. It will soon be too late.

☞The Philadelphia News, of Saturday last, gives its readers the following piece of information:

"More than two months have elapsed since the assembling of the Legislature, and but little business of public importance has yet been transacted."

If this be true, what have the *tax-payers* gained by the election of a Know Nothing Legislature?

☞Some of our friends seem to think that we ought to *hunt up* and *particularize* the Democrats who have become Know Nothings! In this opinion we beg to differ. Ours is a free country, and every man has a right to join whatever Party or Church suits his own particular fancy, he alone being accountable to his God and the Laws of the country for any misuse of the blessings guaranteed to him in the Bible and the glorious Constitution bequeathed to us by the blood of the Heroes of the Revolution.

We look upon Know Nothingism as a *Pestilence*—as embodying views at war with the principles of both *Christianity* and a *Republican Government*, and we have not hesitated to say so on all proper occasions. Whilst it has given us pain, mortification, and sincere regret, to find Democrats gulled into such an unnatural association, we have no right, neither have we any desire, to denounce them *personally*. If Journalists would exert their influence to make PEACE, instead of fanning the bitter HATREDS now existing in the world, they would receive the thanks and applause of every virtuous man in the Nation. Nothing is more repulsive to correct minds than the low personal abuse and scurrility which characterizes so many of our newspapers. A Freeman may be REASONED with—he will not be FORCED! —*Abuse never REFORMED* any one, and we will not engage in it to gratify the appetite for such food now so prevalent in the world. The man who sacrifices honest principles for a mess of pottage is rather to be pitied than denounced; and he who does so through mistaken notions is certainly not a fit subject for denunciation.—None of us are any better than we should be; and none cries so lustily "stop thief" as he who has been detected in stealing, and is trying to make his escape! *Have charity.*

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The issue has ceased to be Whig and Democratic. In all quarters we see the lines drawn only as Democrats or Anti Know-Nothings vs. Know-Nothingism. In New Hampshire it is the only question involved in the present exciting canvass now going on there—in Virginia the same. In all municipal or minor elections these seems to be the only elements at strife. Of the late minor elections we have the following results, indicating very clearly that this proscriptive party has no permanent existence, and will not long be tolerated in a Republican Government like ours:

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—TROY, Mar. 6.—John A. Griswold, Democrat and Anti-Know-Nothing, has been elected Mayor by about 200 majority, over Slocum, Whig.

MAYORALTY ELECTION.—DETROIT, Mar. 6.—The returns of the election held yesterday in this city show that Mr. Ledgard, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a majority of about 600.

OSWEGO, March 6.—The municipal election yesterday was very exciting. The Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor was defeated by 500 majority.

SYRACUSE, March 6.—Lyman Stevens, Democrat and fusionist, has been elected Mayor by 400 majority. The whole fusion ticket has been carried triumphantly. Six fusionist aldermen and supervisors out of eight are elected. There is great rejoicing here this evening, bonfires are blazing, and processions with bands of music are parading through the streets. The town of Camenovia has gone Whig.

UTICA, March 6.—Henry H. Fisher, anti-Know Nothing Whig, has been elected Mayor of Hamilton by about four hundred majority.—Three Whig and three Democratic aldermen have been elected.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The municipal election yesterday, in Newport, Kentucky, resulted in the defeat of the Know-Nothing ticket.

LOCKPORT, March 7.—The entire anti-Know-Nothing charter ticket, excepting one trustee, has been elected by an average majority of 40. Abijah H. Moss, anti-Know-Nothing president, received 45 majority over Van Valkenburgh, Know-Nothing.

Burlington, Iowa, March 5.—Silas A. Hudson elected Mayor, over L. D. Stockton, Know Nothing, by 119 majority. Eight aldermen and the city Recorder, Treasurer and Marshal (anti-Know Nothing) were also elected.

MILWAUKIE, March 8.—At the charter election held yesterday, the whole democratic ticket was elected. J. B. Cross was elected Mayor by 1400 majority.

The moral of these elections, says the Philadelphia Argus, seems to be that in those quarters where Know-Kothingism soonest developed its strength, it has most rapidly exhibited decay. Prematurely ripe, it has as rapidly decayed. Their career is food for thought, and honest men who have been duped into this secret political hierarchy of but a season's life, will learn from its sudden decay a lesson of enlightenment and wisdom. It is a law of vegetable economy that plants which grow in the dark become diseased and poisonous. Animals which are hidden from the light of the sun lose their natural instincts and senses. The law is equally true of men; and still truer of the public life of communities.

The utter inefficiency of Know-Nothingism is found in the fact that in most of the State Legislatures under their control, they are unable to perform any important act, owing to their inability to unite. A thirst for office appears to be the only settled principle they have; and the disappointed manifest as much hatred towards their opposing BRETHREN as they do towards Catholics and Foreigners! For proof of this look at the Pennsylvania and Indiana Legislatures. Neither can elect a U. S. Senator owing to bitter divisions among themselves!

The Ontario Times gives the following anonymous threat, which was sent to a renouncing member of the Know-Nothing order:

A. E. COUNCIL, Jan. 6. 1855.

ANSEL DEBOW.—You are hereby admonished and warned, *according to the law set forth in secret conclave* of the G. O. of S. N. Y., that you must desist from all conversation upon the principles which you have proved recreant to. You are also reminded of the TERRIBLE PAINS AND PENALTIES with which a TRAITOR TO GOD, his maker, and a wilful perjurer before man, is visited. If this warning is heeded—WELL! If not—remember Morgan! THE COMMITTEE.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON.—The Washington *Globe* of Wednesday evening, after noticeing the destruction of Col. Benton's house by fire, says:—

"We think it worthy of note to write down that we saw Col. Benton for a few minutes at a quarter past ten o'clock last night, when he was about sitting down to rewrite for this morning's *Globe* the speech he made the day before yesterday on the presentation of Gen. Jackson's sword to Congress, which he had revised, but had returned to our office a part only; the balance he had left in his office, and it was burnt. He said he had it all in his head, and it should come out before he slept.

"We asked him if his house was insured, and he replied, as nearly as we can recollect, as follows: 'No it was not insured; but I care nothing about that; insurance could not have saved all that I considered valuable—the bed on which my wife died, on which I sleep; her clothes, which were in a trunk setting at the head of the bed; the articles which she prized most, around it—the last things I saw at night, and the first in the morning; and the papers in the adjoining room, many of which cannot be supplied. But what I shall most feel—more than I now do—will be the loss of the memorials of my wife, whose body, still above ground, it will be my first care to remove to St. Louis when released from Congress, to be buried in the place in which I had collected the remains of my dead—my mother, children, grandchildren, sisters—to take the place by their side which she and I had marked out for ourselves."

TEACHERS MEETING.

Pursuant to the announcement of the County Superintendent, T. R. GETTYS, Esq., a respectable number of the Teachers of Bedford County, convened in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Friday, March 2d, 1855.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the Rev. T. K. DAVIS was called to the chair, Mr. T. R. Vickroy was chosen Vice President, and Messrs. Geo. Sigafoos and J. S. Mower Secretaries.

The President then invoked the favor and blessing of Heaven to rest upon and accompany the effort then making, as well as upon every effort which should be made, for the promotion of Education.

The object of the meeting being stated by Mr. Gettys, the President made some very interesting and appropriate remarks. A committee consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Sigafoos and Ake, were then appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Gettys being called upon, delivered an able and interesting address to the Teachers, in which he demonstrated that their vocation was not only a responsible and arduous, but a *laudable* and respectable calling.

The committee than reported a series of resolutions.

On motion, Mr. Sigafoos then addressed the association on the subject of teaching English Grammer. He endeavored to show that the old system of teaching English Grammer, viz: Requiring young and undisciplined minds to memorize and recite an almost endless list of abstract rules and definitions, was only calculated to confuse the mind, discourage the pupil, and was contrary to the natural order of things.

Mr. Campbell was then called to take the floor. He gave a brief but very lucid and satisfactory exposition of his method of teaching the use or Numbers—the principle of Notation, Numeration, Addition and Multiplication.

On motion the chair appointed Messrs. Vickroy, Sigafoos, Norris, Mower and Durborrow, a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting in the evening.

According to adjournment, the Association convened at 7 o'clock in the court-house when Rev. Mr. BENEDICT was called to the chair.—The minutes of the afternoon being read, Mr. Vickroy, Chairman of Committee, reported another series of well written resolutions, from which we extract the following:

Resolved, That there is a deficiency of qualification on the part of Teachers, which demands reform. Teachers should be thoroughly versed in the branches they teach, have a tact for the calling, and enjoy such a degree of moral character as to make an impression for weal upon the minds of their pupils.

Resolved, That the salaries now paid are not such as to present a sufficient inducement to those who possess the qualifications and ability requisite to engage in the work.

The Association was further addressed by Maj. Samuel H. Tate, and Messrs. Mower. Sigafoos, and Campbell; after which Messrs. T. R. Vickroy, Geo. Sigafoos, and J. Selby Mower, were appointed by the Chair a Committee to draft a Constitution and Bye-Laws, to be submitted to the next meeting which will assemble on Monday evening of the approaching Court at the court-house.

Destructive Fire.

☞The valuable private residence of Mr. CEO. SPANG, (brother-in-law of Hon. JOB MANN,) near Martinsburg, Blair county, was recently destroyed by fire, including all the Furniture, which was rich and costly, together with their clothing. The family barely escaped with their lives. Mrs. S. first discovered the fire about 3 o'clock in the morning.

☞JOHN HAFER, Esq. takes possession of the "Bedford Hotel" on the 1st day of April. We do him but simple justice when we say that he has no superior in the State as a Landlord, and we have no doubt he will receive liberal encouragement.

☞Mr. DOMINICK COOK, well and favorably known to the travelling community, has rented the "Washington Hotel" in Bedford, and will also take possession on the 1st of April. That Mr. Cook will keep a first rate house is well known to all who have hitherto stopped with him.

Bedford is well supplied with good Hotels and clever and accommodating Landlords, and travellers will meet with good fare by putting up at any of them.

In retiring, Maj. DAVIS and Col. BARNHART carry with them the best wishes of our citizens for their future welfare.

FIRST OF APRIL.—Subscribers who contemplate changing their places of residence on the first of April, are requested to give us early notice of their removal, that we may know where and how to forward their papers after that date.

Moot Court--Case Stated.

"I will that my heirs, viz: Barbara, Margaret, Rachael, Catherine, and my son George, and my son Thomas, and my son Michael's heirs, viz: Abraham and Thomas, all to share and share alike, out of the moneys due my estate, except my son George, who is to have three hundred dollars more than an equal portion of the rest of my heirs for labor over age."

QUESTON—Are Abraham and Thomas, the two grandchildren, *each* entitled to an equal share with the sons and daughters of the Testator?

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF—SHANNON, BANNAN and FYAN.

FOR DEFENDANT—HALL, BARCLAY and SPANG.

The charge of the Court was delivered by

BLODGET (JOHN A.) JUSTICE.

Great latitude has always been allowed to Courts in the construction of the meaning of words and sentences used by testators in their wills. Wills are often drawn when the testators are in extremity and without the aid of proper advice and assistance: It is therefore no wonder that difficulties so frequently arise in arriving at the true meaning and intention of the testator.

It is laid down by all the authorities ancient and modern, that the construction of a will must be "agreeable to the intention of the testator," and that the "intention must be collected from the whole will." The "*policy* of the law," (as it is called) has furnished exceptions to this rule, declaring that the intention of the testator, shall govern in all cases, EXCEPTING where the RULE of law *averrules* the intention, viz: Where the devise would make a PERPETUITY: Where it would put the freehold in abeyance: Where chattles are limited as inheritances, and where a Fee is limited on a fee. 2 Dall., 244, McKean, C. J.—Without animadverting upon the *policy* or *impolicy* of the exceptions referred to in the foregoing decision, or seeking for a modification or contradiction of the rule, it is clear that the will in controversy is free from any of the legal disabilities above detailed, and therefore must be so construed as to effectuate the intention of the testator, gleaned from a careful consideration of the whole will.

It is very apparent from the phraseology and spirit of the will, that the testator's intention, was to place ALL HIS CHILDREN upon an EQUALITY—carrying the principle of *equality* much farther than it is generally carried in Pennsylvania—by avoiding the unjust and invidious distinction of giving his *daughters* a *less* portion than his sons. Where the testator does make an apparent distinction by giving a seeming preference to George of three hundred dollars more than to the rest of his heirs, he is careful of inflicting a wound upon the sensibilities of the rest of his children by leaving them room to suppose, that it proceeded from a greater degree of parental regard towards his preferred son, but accounts for the apparent preference by distinctly declaring the three hundred dollars to be *not a gift*, but the payment of a debt, "for labor over age."

If the testator was so careful in accounting for the preference given to GEORGE over his sisters and brothers, would he not have been equally particular in assigning his reasons for giving his deceased son Michael, or his heirs, a *double portion?* Would he not have set forth the inducing cause of the preference so clearly as to leave no room for doubt as to his intention!

It is said that "the defect of a will in *words* shall be supplied by the *intent* of the testator." "In wills the effect or intent is more to be regarded than the form." And again. "Words in a will ought to receive such favourable exposition, that the intent of the testator apparent in the will, shall be performed in every point and jot." 8 Vin. Abr., 181. It is said by Chief Justice Hale that "the meaning of a testator is to be spelled out by little hints and that wills are entitled to an equitable and benign interpretation."

In conveyances subsequent words may be explanatory of the former; but in wills the first words do actually guide those which follow. 3 Mod 82.

The first words in the disputed clause of the will in controversy are, 'I will that my heirs,' doubtless when the testator used the word HEIRS, he used it as the equivalent of sons and daughters, and meant thereby his children, including all his sons and daughters,—living and dead—in all seven in number. The first words, "I will that my heirs," must be taken in connection with the afterwords *"all to share and share alike;"* clearly meaning, that his remaining estate, after subtracting three hundred dollars for George should be divided into seven shares giving unto each of his living children one seventh of his estate, and the remaining seventh, that his deceased son Michael would have taken if living, to his (Michael's) children, Abraham and Thomas, to be equally divided between them.

The names of "ABRAHAM and THOMAS," children of his deceased son "Michael," are only inserted in the will, as descriptive of the persons who were to to receive "Michael's" share. The insertion of their names only encumber the will, having a tendency to confound the testator's meaning, and ought therefore to be rejected as surplussage. Particularly as the words "Michael's heirs," are abundantly descriptive to preserve their rights. The clause would then read thus: "I will that my heirs, viz: Barbara, Margaret, Rachael, Catherine, and my son George and my son Thomas, and my son Michael's heirs all to share and share alike." Here then Michael's heirs would be in EFFECT but one heir, entitled to but one share, just one seventh, the amount their father would have taken had he survived the Testator, and that one seventh would be subject to an equal division between them.

Words in a will may not only be rejected for the purpose of arriving at the intention of the testator, but words may be supplied—Thus, "The Court will rectify expressions, or even supply proper words in a will in order to effectuate the intention of the testators." 5 Burr, 2783 Here then the intention of the testator my be rendered manifest by adding after the conclusion of the paragraphs these words, viz: "My grandsons Abrahem and Thomas to be entitled to no other or greater share than their father, my son Michael, would have been entitled to if living."

Being morally certain that the testator so contemplated disposing of his estate, intending to preserve an entire equality between his living children and his deceased son Michael, and that he never contemplated giving unto Michael, his deceased son, or to his heirs a double portion, we would therefore decree, assuming the sum to be distributed to be 1000—

To George, for "labor over age,"	$300
and one seventh of $700, in all,	$100 00
To Barbara, Margaret, Rachel, Catherine and Thomas, each, 100 00	500 00
To Abrahem and Thomas (Michael's heirs) each 50,	100 00
Total,	$1000 00

The Court are not only morally convinced that the above mode of distribution will carry out the intention of the testator, but they are satisfied that it is in harmony with the spirit of the will, and the all pervading sense of equity, justice and equality that characterises it. The explanation of the preference given to George, and the total absence of any reason or explanation why "Michael's heirs" should receive double the portion of any of their aunts or uncles is all-convincing that no such intention was contemplated by the testator.

Suppose "Michael" had left six heirs instead of two; according to the mode of distribution insisted upon by the plaintiff, they would be entitled to one half of the fund—as much as all their uncles and aunts together!

Courts should glory in the principle of construing wills so as to effectuate the intention of the testator, however homely may be the phraseology, manifesting that intention; even 'little hints,' in the language of Lord Hale should be "spelled out," rather than the intention of the testator, should fail in one "point or jot." Certainly there is no stronger inducement to honest industry and labor in the acquisition of property, than the confidence that we can dispose of it in such a manner that those who are near and dear to us whilst living, shall enjoy it after our death.

Were it not for the confidence that the intention of the testator in the construction of WILLS would be respected, the owners of property would prefer alienation by deed, or submitting to the distribution of their effects under the 'Intestate Law,' thus losing in their advanced age that much wanted care and attention from EXPECTANTS upon their bounty under their wills which otherwise they would be sure to retain.

Judgment that 'Michael's heirs, Abraham and Thomas, take not 'PER CAPITA,' but 'PER STIRPES.'

From the Panama Herald, Jan. 21.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

As we anticipated, a courier arrived from General Alvarez, head-quarters at Tespan, on the 20th with the official intelligence that General Zuloaga, with his entire command, composed of some of Santa Anna's select officers and troops had, with all their arms and munitions of war, capitulated, or to use a patriotic expression, had pronounced in favor of and joined the command of Alvarez.

By this the liberal party in the South are reinforced with 1,000 regular troops and officers, together with 1,800 good muskets, 80 mule loads of munitions of war, and 6 field pieces; sufficiently ample to bid defiance to any additional troops Santa Anna may send to the south, which is exceedingly questionable, as he no doubt is fully convinced of the absurdity of another attempt to defeat Alvarez and his chieftain, General Comonfort, the latter whose talents and liberal sentiments and feeling towards not only his own countrymen, but foreigners, eminently qualify him for the most elevated position within the gift of the Mexicans; a better selection could not be made, for he alone appears to be the only man who could harmonize the "North and South," and prevent this republic from crumbling into insignificant independent States.

The victory was celebrated in this port on the 20th, by the firing of a national salute, and other demonstrations of rejoicing. The whole force, some 500 troops, are on their march for this place, and may be looked for in a few days.

The French frigate La Forte cleared on the 9th for Callao. On the 12th the Mexican schooner Atrivido, arrived with a cargo of flour, being 16 days from Guaymas; she reports no blockade fitting out for this port: that Santa Anna has no vessels to fit out. The American schooner Flying Dart, Capt. Ferman, arrived on the 14th, with a cargo of provisions, and made the passage from San Francisco in 15 days.

Santa Anna is still at the capital, and his so called election is progressing with wonderful rapidity: his new steamers of war are lying quietly in the port of Vera Cruz for want of crews, and thus ends the far famed paper blockade and the attempt to defeat Alvarez.

MARRIED:

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. George Hillegass, to Miss Maria B. Mowery, all of Juniata township.

DIED:

On the 16th ult., at the residence of her sister in Bedford township, Miss Sarah Ridenbaugh, aged 35 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Her languishing head is at rest,
Her aching and thinking is o'er,
Her quiet immoveable breast
Is heard with affliction no more.

NOTICE:

Miss R. S. PROCTER will re-open her school, in the Lecture-Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday next, the 19th of March, when she will be happy to receive any new pupils whose parents may confide them to her care.

March 16, 1855.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of MARCH inst. at the Washington Hotel, in the borough of Bedford, the following described property, to wit:

Four Horses, one Mare with colt, 2 Cows, a large quantity of feather Beds, and Hair, husk and Straw Mattrasses; also a large lot of Bedsteads, Blankets, Sheets, Quilts, Comforts, wash Stands, with bowls and pitchers: a large lot of stair and entry Carpeting: Oil Cloth, Looking Glasses, a set of Parlor Chairs, a large lot of common Chairs, Tables and Stands, 2 large ten plate Stoves, 3 chamber Stoves; 1 coal Stove, a large lot of Queensware, a lot of ivory handle Knives and Forks, a lot of silver tea and table Spoons, a large lot of fine linen Sheets, Andirons, 2 Sofas, dining room Tables, 2 Sideboards, a lot of Bar Furniture, and a great variety of articles in this line too tedious to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

☞Terms made known on day of sale.

☞The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold, should the sale not close on the day above specified.

S. DAVIS.

March 16, 1855.

Bedford Hotel.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

A WORD TO SOLDIERS!

Republics are no longer ungrateful! Your country has done you full and ample justice!

All persons entitled to the benefits of the "Bounty Land Bill, are hereby notified that the subscriber will attend to their claims. Soldiers who served fourteen days, their widows and minor children, are entitled to 160 acres of land under the present law. ☞Office on Juliana street.

JOSEPH W. TATE.

March 16, 1855.

Statement and report of J. W. LINGENFELTER, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county from the 1st day of January, 1854, till the 1st day of January, 1855.

Cash from Wm Hartley Esq. for onions		37
H J Henderson for Flour	6 00	
20 barrels of flour sold in Cumberland	135 00	
12 do sold in the mill	72 00	
2 barrels sold in Cumberland	13 50	
Cash of Leany	3 00	
Do of John Reighard for rye	1 00	
Do of David Thomson	1 50	
Do of Joseph Claar	2 25	
Do Elizabeth Foster, wheat at sundry times	20 57	
Do Hugh Moore for rye	3 75	
Do Wm Whetstone for rye	2 25	
Do Simon Dickerhoff for rye	1 87½	
Do Wm Boocher for rye	1 50	
Do Rev Phelps for rye	2 25	
Do Solomon Reimund for Rye,	2 25	
Do Capt Harmer for rye	1 50	
Do Jacob Line for rye	1 50	
Do George Leader for wheat	3 75	
Do Nicholas Lyons for rye	4 75	
Do James McMullin for flour	1 75	
Do David Drenning for corn	1 11	
Do Leany four pigs	5 25	
Do Leany on account of Plaster grinding	6 00	
Do John Cessna and others for vegetables	5 37	
Mrs Foster, Mrs Miller and others for butter	2 45	
By amount expended for use of Poor and House of Employment from 1st January, 1854, till 1st January, 1855.		
Balance on last settlement	5 88	
Paid Leany for pork	16 75	
Samuel Vondersmith for pork	52 50	
Do do rye	5 95	
Do do butter	2 00	
Do Mench	62½	
Baron, &c	3 00	
Fisher carriage on flour to Cumberland 2 lots	15 25	
Andy Amick sett of mall rings	50	
Marketing, baskets and timothy seed	6 02½	
Wood ladders	8 00	
Chairs and apple butter	5 87½	
Wm Millburn plough point	75	
Steel and iron for same	25	
Molasses and beets	4 50	
Fat hog from Drover	5 25	
Harkleroad for potatoes	1 20	
Hay, apple-butter, &c	13 90	
Fat sheep of Drover	2 50	
Sundry goods use of Poor house	4 68	
Solomon Sutter for dressing or steeling 3 axes	2 50	
Turnips	1 87½	
Mill rope in Cumberland and carriage	7 82½	
Apple butter and Molasses	4 50	
Nelson Davis shearing sheep	75	
Do altering lambs	50	
Drover for fat hog	6 50	
E Norris bill blacksmithing	50	
Bacon	5 00	
Two lame sheep and bacon	8 85	
Veal and marketing	4 75	
Green and dried apples and lime	5 75	
Mutton	3 00	
Richey for beef	1 92	
Lot of bacon and marketing	5 50	
Apples, 2 Flitches and potatoes	6 75	
Drover for sheep	3 00	
Apple butter and quarter of beef	4 50	
Washing horses (swelled sheath	1 50	
Apple butter and bacon	7 25	
Making 1000 rails	16 00	
Cider, apples and altering hogs	4 94	
Wm Herring for filing saw	25	
Mrs. Walter for apple butter	3 00	
Samuel Smith for long straw	3 50	
5 gallons of molasses	3 12½	
James Briggs for making six hundred rails	6 00	
Do making 60 pannels post fence	15 00	
Deducted on check	14 38	

Statement of Poor House Mill from the 1st of January, 1854, till the 1st of Jan. 1855.

To amount of toll grain brought in by the mill as per monthly return.

	Wheat		Rye	Corn	Buckwheat
Jan. 1854, grain on hand,	14				4
February 7 returned	144	00	6		6
March 7	101	16	5½		3
April 4	95	30	5½		1
May 2	38	40	8		
June 6	48	36	13		
July 4	33	10	8		
August 1	34½	16	5		
September 5	47	36			
October 3	34	33			
November 7	45	26	4½		3
December 5	50	14	12		6
January 2, 1855,	52	8	10		2
	732		265	77	25
Amount of grain used in the Poor house and sold to sundry persons for cash and on accounts and for work done in repairs at mill and house.					
Used in the Poor House	363	00	20		16
Horse feed		40			
Feed for beef cattle		25	5		
For hogs		60	42		
Sold Solomon Filler on account	3				
Samuel Beibaugh on account		7	3		
George W Bowman	1				
G W Blymire		6			
Weisel and Foster	13½	2			
In Cumberland 22 barrels cash	110				
Samuel Stivers	5				
George Lysinger	18½	10½	0	3	
John Foster	8	3	1		
Wm Crisman work at mill	10	0	0	0	
Widow Claar keeping pauper	21	0	0	0	
Michael Bannon on account	6	0	0	0	
Mrs Smith keeping outdoor paup.	4	0	0	0	
James M Gibson on account	9	3	0	0	
David Stivers barrels	5	0	0	0	
Sold in mill 12 barrels, cash	60	0	0	0	
Nicholas Beor	7	0	0	0	
Joshua Mower, work at mill &c	55	5	1	0	
John James per Jacob Barnhart	15	0	0	0	
John Snider	5	0	0	0	
Samuel Carney cash	5	15	0	0	
Jonathan Diehl unsettled	6	15	0	0	
Miss Eliza Foster cash	13	0	1	0	
John Reighart, cash in part	0	2	0	0	
Samuel Vondersmith unsettled	0	9	0	0	
Hugh Moore cash	0	5	0	0	
David Thomson	0	2	0	0	
Wm Whetstone per brother cash	0	3	0	0	
Simon Dickerhoof cash	0	2½	0	0	
Wm Boocher cash	0	2	0	0	
Capt Harmer	0	2	0	0	
Rev Phelps	0	3	0	0	
Solomon Reimund	0	3	0	0	
Nicholas Lyons	0	5	0	0	
A R Craine unsettled	0	5	0	0	
Job Mann	0	10	0	1½	
Jacob Line cash	0	2	0	0	
Joseph Claar	0	2	0	0	
Jonathan Potts on account	0	5	0	0	
Adam Little	0	3	0	0	
David Drenning cash	0	0	1½	0	
A King Esq unsettled	0	0	0	2	
	713		257	74½	22½
Balance in mill	19		8	2½	2½
	732		265	77	25

A List shewing the number of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c. during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month, and the average number supported in the House during the year, also the number of out-door paupers supported and buried by the institution from the 1st of January, 1854, until the 1st of January, 1855.

	Admitted during month,	Discharged	Eloped	Died	Children bound out	Males Rem. end of month	Females rem.
		do	do	do	do		do
In house Jan. 1, '54,						38	15
January,	11	8	1	1	0	39	15
February,	1	5	0	0	0	35	15
March,	7	1	0	0	0	40	16
April,	5	4	0	0	1	40	16
May,	7	9	0	1	2	31	20
June,	5	6	0	0	0	32	18
July,	2	2	0	1	0	33	17
August,	9	5	0	2	0	35	17
September,	8	3	1	1	0	34	21
October,	8	4	2	0	0	32	25
November,	3	8	0	0	0	30	22
December,	11	17	0	0	0	29	17
January 1, 1555,	77	72	4	6	3	410	219

making the average number of paupers in the house for the year 52 5-12, of whom four are colored, 2 males and 2 females. Five outdoor paupers, making the average 57 5-12. Also funeral and other expenses and medical bills were paid for 9 paupers who died in the county during the year and could not be removed to the poor house; also the bills were paid for board, attendance, and medical attendance for 13 paupers who lay sick at different times in different parts of the county during the year; also 327 way-faring persons were supported during the year with lodging, food, medicine, &c. There was remaining in the house 1st January, 1855, 29 male and 17 female paupers. Total 46.

Statement of the product of the Farm and Garden for year ending January 1, 1855.

177 bushels ears of corn; 85 bush Oats; 20 tons hay; 5 loads corn fodder; 1825 pounds pork; 1162 pounds of beef; 322 pounds of veal; 3 beef hides; 5 calf-skins; 192 pounds lard; 87 pounds of tallow; 320 pounds of butter; 40 bushels of apples; 2 barrels of cider; 1 barrel of vinegar; 5 barrels soft soap; 55 pounds hard soap. GARDEN—37 bush potatoes; 8 bush tomatoes; 6 bush beans; 3 bush onions; ½ bush small onions; 5 bush beets; 4 bush cabbage turnips; 1½ bush peas; 800 heads cabbage; 83 doz cucumbers; 2½ bbls sour crout; 1 barrel cucumber pickles; ½ barrel melon pickles.

Live stock on hand on the 1st January, 1855.

3 head work horses; 5 milch cows; 1 Durham bull; 40 head sheep and lambs; 1 brood sow; 12 shoats.

Feed for Live Stock.

12 tons hay; 4 tons of straw; 2 loads of corn fodder.

Vegetables, Provisions, &c.

15 bush potatoes; 3 do beets; 1 do cabbage turnips; 1 do large onions; ½ do small onions; 100 heads cabbage; 2 barrels sour crout; 1 barrel cucumber pickles; ½ do mellons; 2133 pounds pork; 1485 pounds of beef; 205 pounds of lard; 109 pounds tallow; 1 barrel vinegar; 2 barrels soft soap; 50 pounds hard soap.

Articles manufactured by the Matron in the Poor and House of Employment from the 1st January, 1854 till the 1st January, 1855:

37 pair mens' pants; 47 mens' shirts; 25 mens' roundabouts; 18 mens' vests; 39 womens' dresses; 21 do petticoats; 31 do chemise; 27 do aprons; 14 do nightcaps; 15 childrens' dresses; 8 chemies; 6 petticoats; 5 aprons; 6 night caps; 45 pair socks; 39 pair of stockings; 13 blankets; 18 sheets; 15 comforts; 2 quilts; 12 pair pillow slips; 8 do do tick; 9 bolster ticks; 7 chaff ticks; 11 towels; 6 shrouds; 56 yards of blanketing; 20 yards linsey; 27 hickory brooms.

The indebtedness of the Poor and House of Employment on the 1st day of January 1853, was 4758 54

During the year 1853 there were checks issued for debts contracted 1157 29

For debts contracted after the 1st April 1853 1371 60 2531 89

During 1854 checks were issued for debts contracted prior to April 1 1853 213 28

And for debts contracted after April 1 1853 2132 12 2345 40

9735 83

Amt. of money paid by Treasurer during year '53 3531 50

Amt. of money paid by Treasurer during year '54 3139 46

Amt. of money remaining in the hands of collectors on the 1st January '55 2761 31

Amount due by individuals for grain, vegetables, &c. on the 1st January '55 421 48 9847 84

Balance in favor of Poor House 112 01

We the undersigned Directors of the Poor and house of Employment of Bedford county do certify that we have examined the annexed account, statement and report of J W Lingenfelter Steward of said Poor and House of Employment for the year ending January 1, '55 and find them correct. Witness our hands and seals this 2d day of January 1855.

Samuel Whetstone [Seal.]
John Corley, [Seal.]
G. D. Trout, [Seal.]

We the undersigned Directors of the Poor and house of Employment have not published the names of individuals who are indebted and have unsettled accounts upon the books of said Poor and House of Employment as formerly; but those having unsettled accounts will please call and have them settled immediately, as it is important to have all accounts settled before the term of the present Steward expires. Immediate attention to this notice will save trouble and costs.

John Corley [Seal.]
G. D. Trout [Seal.]

March 16, 1855.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company from the 1st day of January, 1854, to the 1st day of January, 1855.

DR. To amount of tolls received at Chambersburg, $2,494 13

Stage Tolls,	633 60
Tolls received at McConnellsburg,	328 26
" " Bedford,	2,548 08
	$6,504 07

CR. By amount of payments at

Chambersburg,	$1,747 01
McConnellsburg,	849 08
Bedford,	1,059 63
Managers' Salaries,	500 00
Treasurer and Secretary,	100 00
Balance in Treasury	2,248 35
	$6,504 07

J. X. McLANAHAN, President.

G. R. Messersmith, Treasurer.

March 16, 1855.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed there will be sold at public sale at the house of Henry F

NOTICE.—The following notice of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, is from the Evening Chronicle, published in Pittsburg, Pa. If you have a cough, go to Rupp & Oster's and buy a bottle.

From the Evening Chronicle.

KEYSER'S PECTORAL, a friend observes, is the next thing to health itself. We may here observe, as we mention no names, that this friend was out on election night, and anxious to hear the news from Maine, tarried long on the corners. The news came but not until he had absorbed sufficient damp to give him the chills. Another friend invited him to take a glass of Scotch ale, which was put up in very black bottles. Our friend's thirst was huge, and was only quenched after a number of empty bottles stood before him; a cold in the head was the consequence, which consequence was cured in six hours by using Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

There are few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these bitters, and been rescued from death by dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c. for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr C M Jackson, at the German medicine Store, No 120 Arch street, Philadelphia—See advertisement.

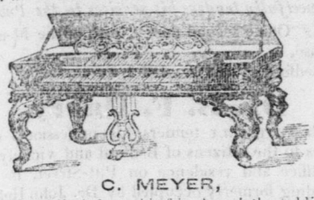
☞ NEURALGIA.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of Physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture. Mr. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure he has recommended it to others who were suffering with nearly every form of disease with the most wonderful success. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known. See advertisement in another column.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal

Awarded to C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

A CARD.

An impression having started that I intend to leave Bedford on the 1st of April next, I would state that such is not the case. I still continue in the practice of Dentistry at my old stand, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where I intend remaining, and all who require my professional services may rely upon having their operations attended to with *promptitude and care*.

Justice to myself requires me to state that my advertised terms (INVARIABLY CASH) will be strictly adhered to. That there may be no mistake and no offence given hereafter, I will mention that no operations will be resigned to the hands of Patients until paid for. This will be enforced without "respect to persons." It need not, however, interfere in the case of those who may require operations for the relief of pains, as such operations, in the case of those unable to pay, will, (as heretofore) be performed gratis.

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, March 9, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE!

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Napier township, will sell at public sale, on the premises, all that, their late Church building, situate in the Borough of Schellsburg, fronting 29 feet on Wine Street and 28 feet on Mill street, the same being a two stoy log building rough-cast, and in good condition—can be used either for public or private use. Title good and will be made under decree of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County. Sale will be held on Saturday the 31st day of March, inst.

☞ TERMS:—Cash.

GEO. W. HORN,
HENRY CULP,
Et al Trustees, &c.

Feb. 9, 1855.—3t.

$50 REWARD.

Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber in Cumberland Valley Township on the night of the 8th inst. a dark bay Horse with two white feet, small star in the forehead, (rather long,) one eye resembling a glass-eye, having more white than the other; by close examination a little white will be found on the under lip; his feet are large; he is a regular trotter.

He is full 16 hands high, five years old this spring, and carries up well when rode.

The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or thirty dollars for the horse alone.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

NICHOLAS BOOR.

Feb. 23, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 24th day of March next,

the following described property situate in East Providance Township, and lying immediately north of the Turnpike at the foot of Rays Hill, adjoining lands of William Grove, David Richey, Adam Hinish, Jacob Richey and others; containing four hundred and fifty-one acres; having thereon erected a Two Story Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings.

Also, on the premises, is an excellent Orchard of choice Fruit.

This property will be sold together or in two parts to suit purchasers.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

WESLEY FISHER,
Adm'r of the estate of Philip Fisher, deceased.

Feb. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Henry Koons, late of Bedford Township, deceased, that all persons having claims on said Estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted thereto are hereby required to make immediate payment.

HENRY KOONS,
DAVID KOONS,
PETER WINEGARNER,
Executors of Henry Koons, deceased.

March 2, 1855.

Receipts and Expenditures

of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County for the year ending January 1, 1855.

		DR.
Cash from V. Steckman,		$21 94
H. Moore, Collector of B. B.,		100 00
Moses Wisegarver, B. T.,		200 39
Isaac Kurfman, Broadtop,		27 11
Abra. Snowden, C. V.		107 67
Elias Gump, Colerain,		100 19
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,		50 00
Jos. Barkman, Monroe,		75 00
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.		40 90
J. S. Ritchey, W. Prov.		39 88
David Evans, Londonderry,		39 92
Nathan Wright, St. Clair,		166 00
J. Working, S. Woodb'y.		17 29
Jacob Kifer, M. Woodb'y.		191 48
Saml. Dubbs, Union,		105 23
Andrew Horn, Napier,		257 31
Geo. Frelegh, Harrison,		11 00
COLECTORS FOR 1854.		
David Ford, Broadtop,		40 90
Wm. Iimes, Southampton,		70 00
Jacob Werkinger, dec'd. S. Wood'by.		86 25
J. Brumbaugh,	do	158 00
Emanuel J. Diehl, Colerain,		58 56
J. S. Hetrick, by E. Mentzer,		50 00
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe,		50 00
Charles Stuckey, B. T.,		215 00
David Eshelman, E. Prov.		60 00
Jacob Corle, Union,		80 00
William Hull, Napier,		142 00
J. S. Hetrick, by E. Mentzer,		37 00
Wm. Gephart, (late Steward,)		6 25
David Cypher, Liberty,		36 00
S. Williams, W. Providence,		196 40
James Fink, Hopewell,		52 00
John Lowery, Londonderry,		50 00
Samuel Shuck, Bedford Bor.		160 01
H. Nicodemus, Esq. of H. Burkholder, Judgment,		9 31
Daniel Trosel, monies of H. Trosel,		3 00
S. Imler, monies of F. Ling,		18 47
Amount due Treasurer, over paid,		19 11
		$3149 57

CONTRA. CR.

JANUARY 1, 1854.

Amt. due Treas'r at last settlement,		$11 79
Paid Dr. S. D. Scott, medical attendance on out door paupers, '53		97 40
Wm. Millburn, making coffins, '51		2 25
N. Lyons, bill of lumber, '54		13 33
Mrs. Smith, supporting pauper,		5 00
James M. Gibson, his half-year salary,		45 00
S. Devore, bringing pauper to P. H.		6 17
J. Snyder, supporting pauper,		17 45
A. Saupp, bill of hardware,		8 79
Kelly & Dugdale bill of goods '51		14 63
Mrs. Smith, supporting pauper, '54		5 00
Peter Naugle, bill of beef,		5 34
Dr. Reamer, 2 quarter's salary,		25 00
S. H. Tate, lumber for mill, '51		26 12½
J. M. Gibson, bill of bacon, &c. '53		108 19
L. Johnson, supporting pauper, '54		9 25
G. Menkley, bringing pauper to P. H.		3 97½
J. W. Lingenfelter, 2 quarter's salary for 1854,		81 25
do do for 1853,		81 25
S. Whetstone, half-year salary, '54		10 00
E. Mentzer, bill of pork,		8 46
do half-year salary, &c.,		15 00
Dr Reamers's bill of drugs,		42 93
Kelly & Dugdale, bill of goods,		32 30
M. Boor bringing pauper to P. H.		3 00
J. Crisman, coffin for pauper,		2 00
J. Murray, bringing pauper to P. H.		6 87
F. Oaks, do do		5 97
Adam Shafer, Long straw,		3 56
H. Harshbarger's bill of bacon,		16 62½
John Miller, bill of shoemaking, '54		13 51
Henry Shafer, bill of bacon,		6 61
Brown & Hohman, bill of goods,		89 19
Jos. Filler, work done at Mill, '51		50 00
N. Boor, apple butter, '54		7 08
S. J. Castner, issuing orders,		5 00
D. Trostle, apple-butter and bacon,		9 53
T. Imler, attendance at Court,		98
do bill of corn,		8 40
J. M. Gibson, half-year salary, '53		45 00
J. Gates, bringing paupers to P. H.		3 97
Solomon Filler, bill of nails and Lumber for mill, '51		46 66
J. H. Filler, bill for printing, '54		25 00
Jonathan Carrol, supporting pauper,		23 50
E. Mentzer bill of pork,		15 27
Adam Croyle, supporting pauper		5 00
H. J. Henderson, repairing oven,		2 00
M. M'Ilwain, bringing pauper to P. H.		10 17
John A. Blodget, services in the Miltenberger case,		10 00
Mrs. Lingenfelter's services as matron in 1854,		12 00
Wm. Stahl, making coffin for pauper,		2 00
Jacob S. Ritchey, bill of pork,		11 70
Henry Fluck, bringing pauper to P. H.		8 75
A. Saupp, bill of hardware,		10 21
David Over, bill of printing,		25 00
Samuel Whetstone, distributing Duplicates,		5 00
John Corley do		5 00
E. Mentzer, do		5 00
W. W. Laney, coal use of mill,		10 00
Peter Radebangh, bill of goods, '53		87
John J. & Chas. Cessna, bill of smithing, '54		68
G. W. Smith, bringing pauper to P. H.		1 00
Henry Fluck, do '53		13 12½
Josiah Kensinger, do do		5 37½
G. W. Smith, bill of flour barrels,		5 33
Adam Snyder, cider, apples and apple butter,		16 00
William Gephart, (late steward,) his 2 quarter's salary for '51		81 25
G. D. Shuck & Co's. bill of wagon work &c. for use of mill, '54		57 54
Wm. Leary, supporting pauper,		23 43
S. Shuck, his bill of store and Tanyard,		79 04
S. Whetstone, half-year salary,		10 00
F. Mentzer, do		10 00
J. M. Gibson, bill of goods,		90 10
do clerking for Auditors,		5 00
Fr. Gordon, bill of beef,		8 31½
J. G. Clark, bill of Veal,		4 59
Wm. & J. C. Keyser, bill of hatting,		5 83
Kelly & Dugdale, bill of goods,		51 89
J. Alstadt, for auditing account, '53		4 50
J. M. Gibson, half-year salary, do		45 00
John Sill, articles for out door pauper,		15 25
Abram. Ritchey, bill of apple butter,		19 00
Nicholas Boor, bill of beef and pork,		41 62½
Wm. Leary, supporting pauper, '54		10 00
L. Jimason, bill of Beef,		16 25
N. Lyon, bill of goods, lumber, &c.		26 76
L. Johnson, supporting pauper, '53		10 00
N. Lyons bill of goods,		31 44
Solomon Filler, bill of goods, '54		18 33
J. W. Tomlinson, bill of beef, '53		20 34
S. Filler, supporting pauper, '50		1 50
J. W. Blymire, bill of tinware '52		15 08
Saml. Phllips, bill of beef, do		11 20
Geo. Widle for weaving blanketing and Linsey,		9 10
J. W. Tumblinson, bill of beef, '54		17 97
S. Whetstone, bill of Long straw,		7 20
Geo. Widle, bill of weaving, '50		8 50
Henry Beegle, bill of pork, '54		9 25
Fred'k. Mench, bill of Beef. '51		9 28
Do do '52		8 25
Do do '53		8 50
Do do pork do		2 70
Do do 1 load of pine,		1 50
A. R. Crane, bill of Beef, '53		16 17
T. Murray & Bro's. bill of lumber, '54		6 00
John Miller, bill for shoemaking, do		15 23
Cornelius Whetstone, bill of Pork, do		13 70
Adam Barnhart, bill of Beef, do		12 62½
S. H. Tate, services as attorney, '53		16 91
Robert Fyan, bill of goods do		31 79
Mrs. Clarr, supporting pauper do		2 00
William Chenoweth for smut machine,		30 17
John Curley, one year's salary, '54		20 00
James M. Gibson, distributing Duplicates, do		5 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, bringing pauper to poor house,		2 00
Samuel Dubbs, collector of Union 1853, his exonerations and Commissions,		13 36½
David Evans, collector of Londonderry 1853, his exonerations and commissions,		7 78
Abram Snowdon, collector of Cumberland Valley 1853, his exonerations and commissions,		16 66
Jacob Kifer, collector M. Woodb,y. 1853, his exonerations and commissions,		32 22
Isaac Kurfman, collector of Broadtop 1853, his exonerations and commissions,		5 94
Jacob Workinger, collector, South Woodbery 1853, his exonerations and commissions,		17 29
J. S. Ritchey, collector, West Providence 1853, his exonerations and commissions,		19 48
Elias Gump, collector of Colerain for 1853, his exonerations and commissions,		13 77
Elizabeth Puderbaugh on Judgment,		499 90
O. E. Shannon, bill of expenses out door pauper '53,		7 50
David Gordon bringing pauper to Poor House '53,		1 07
A. R. Crane, for Pork '53,		7 44
Dr. Scott, drugs and salary,		84 44
Samuel Imler, potatoes, '54,		5 00
Do Do. beef and pork,		7 07
John Lingenfelter part on check No. 82, 1854,		40 00
John Lingenfelter, check 118, '53,		10 00
Catharine Smith supporting out-door pauper '54,		6 00
John H. Rush, his salary for '54,		70 00
Discount on money,		2 50
Interest on checks,		73 59
Auditors for auditing accounts for 54,		15 00
		3149 57

We the undersigned, auditors of Bedford co. do hereby certify that we have examined the account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of the county of Bedford, and find the same correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 3d day of January, 1855.

John H. Barton,
John Alstadt,
Daniel Barley,
Auditors.

Attest—James M. Gibson, Clerk.

Amount due by Collectors for 1853.

H. Moore, Bedford Borough,	108	93
Moses Wisegarver, Bed. tp.	98	36½
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	22	08
Jos. Barkman, Monroe,	30	45
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.	13	82
John King, Hopewell,	99	37
James Clarke, Liberty,	9	82
Nathan Wright, St. Clair,	87	99
Andrew Horn, Napier,	90	11
George Frelegh, Harrison,	71	08

Tax due from Collectors for 1854.

Samuel Shuck, Bedford Borough,	77	51
Charles Stuckey, Bed. tp.	153	94
David Ford, Broadtop,	12	16
Emanuel J. Diehl, Colerain,	134	23
A. Snowden, C. Valley,	150	88
James Fink, Hopewell,	49	28
Jacob Devore, Harrison,	78	28
John L. Hill, Juniata,	131	43
David Cipher, Liberty,	54	75
John Lowery, Londonderry,	60	16
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe,	102	42
Wm. Hull, Napier,	135	87
David Eshelman, E. Prov.	47	47
Solomon Williams, west Prov.	47	00
Frederick Barkhimer, St. Clair,	270	02
Jacob Corl, Union,	78	01
Wm. Iimes, Southampton,	29	82
Jacob Nicodemus, middle Wood.	451	99
J. S. Brumbaugh, south do.	56	70
	2761	13

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calfskin Bootees and walking Shoes—received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

NOTICE.

John Wisegarver's Executors use of John Cessna, vs. John Herr et al—Vend. Exps. No. 51 February Term, 1855—In the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

The auditor appointed to distribute the monies in the hands of Hugh Moore, Esq., Sheriff, made upon said writ, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 19th day of March at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

March 2, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞ Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAM, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOL. SPARKS,
JOHN CESSNA,
Jan. 5, 1855. *Administrators.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE MILLS, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. MILLS, Administrator.

Feb. 2, 1855.*

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at public sale, at his residence near Bedford, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of MARCH next, the following property, viz:

Three pair of work and one pair of bay match Horses, one Mare, and three Colts, Cows and Calves, one brood Sow and Pigs, Ten Shoats, two Broad Tire Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Coverer, Horse Gears, a Thrashing Machine, horse-power, one spring market Wagon, one Grind Stone, and one Grain Drill, also one super Wind-Mill, one Creighead Sward Plow, one Avery's do., one sub-soil do. one premium Harrow, two common Harrows, one Horse Rake, and Grain Cradles and Rakes, all improved implements for Farming—also Bees—together with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

CHARLES COLFELT.

Feb. 16, 1855.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 17th day of MARCH next,

the following described Tract of 118 acres of land, situate in Liberty Township, adjoining lands of David Stoler and others.

This land is limestone of a good quality, lies one and a half miles from Stonerstown, and within about one mile of the Broadtop Railroad. Has erected on it a two story log-house and kitchen; a good bank barn, blacksmith shop, spring-house, and other buildings. Also, a fine apple orchard thereon, with a variety of other fruit trees. There is also a never-failing spring of good water on the premises. Terms, which are easy, will be made known on the day of sale.

DAVID STOLER,
Adm'r of the estate of John Stoler, deceased.

Feb. 16, 1855.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

New Firm! New Store!! and New Goods!!!

The subscribers, having just received and opened at the old stand of J. H. SCHELL, a new and splendid assortment of Goods, respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

Their stock consists of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

of the finest and newest styles; also, a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Nails, Glassware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and, in fact, every article that is kept in a well regulated country store, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *CASH or PRODUCE*.

MARIA SCHELL,
JACOB S. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Pa.,
Nov. 10, 1854.

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and bdkfls., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight.)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingram, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

Collectors of the Poor Tax are notified to settle their Duplicates for 1853 and 1854 immediately and save costs, as suits will be instituted against all who neglect this notice. By order of the Directors:

JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer.

Jan. 19, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The market is steady and firm, with a steady, though limited, demand for Flour, and we notice sales of 400 bbls. superfine at $9 per bbl. and 200 bbls. extra at $9,68½. Rye Flour is steady at $6. Corn Meal is quiet. Sales of about 400 bbls. at $4,18¾ per bbl. There is more inquiry for Wheat, with sales of 3,000 bu. at 2,21½ for good red, and $2,25a$2,28 for good to prime white. Rye is steady.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John H. Rush, upon his final account as administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Taylor, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford on Tuesday the 3d day of April next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN A. BLODGET,
March 9, 1855. Auditor.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the mercantile business, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be transacted by Thos. J. Porter. All persons interested are notified to attend to the settlement of their accounts without delay, as it is necessary to close the books of the Firm.

ISAAC H. THARP,
THOS. J. PORTER.

Palo Alto, Bedford co. March 9, 1855.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lupus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil, and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

Insurance.

"The Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company" of Dickinson Township, Cumberland county, Pa. notify the public that they continue to insure real and personal property against loss by fire, on the lowest and most equitable terms consistent with safety, and in conformity to their charter and bye-laws.

Every person taking an insurance in this co. becomes a member thereof, and is entitled to vote at each annual election for officers. The rates of insurance are very moderate—the assessments on the notes of the members having, since the organization of the Co. averaged only about *one and an half per centum*, per annum. The amount of each note is ascertained by an established rate per cent. on two-thirds of the estimate value of the property insured, and those rates depend upon the kind of property insured and the risk incurred. Members of the Company would do well to look at their Policies and see that they have not expired. Renewals for another term of five years, will be made for *one-half* the original cash premium. Further particulars made known on application to either of the subscribers, agents of the company for Bedford county.

J. M. RUSSELL, *Bedford.*
A. B. BUNN, *Schellsburg.*

Feb. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

Those friends who have been kind enough to subscribe towards the purchase of a Parsonage in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Bedford, are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their subscription to the subscriber, at an early date, as the 1st of April is rapidly approaching, when the property, which has been secured, must be paid for.

THOS. K. DAVIS.

Bedford, Feb. 23, 1855.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Delinquent Collectors of 1853

are hereby notified that, by order of the Commissioners, all Duplicates for that year must be settled up on or before the 1st day of March next. For all taxes unpaid at that time executions will be issued without respect to persons.

JNO. MOWER,
Attorney for Commissioners.

Jan. 19, 1855.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have removed their Store to Exchange Building, where it will afford us pleasure to offer Goods of every description, at the lowest prices, to all who may favor us with a call.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HALF PRICE!—Remnants of De Laines, and other Goods on hand, which we are selling at about half their value.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 26. *Exchange Building.*

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

And Real Estate Broker, Bedford, Pa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Land.

He has two or three Farms and 4,000 acres of unimproved land for sale.

He has been appointed agent to prosecute the Robert Morris claims, to lands, in Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Adams, Perry, Juniata, Franklin, and Fulton counties.

Persons holding the Robert Morris lands by purchase, improvement, or warrant, may complete their titles by calling soon. Suits will be instituted against all trespassers not regarding this notice. ☞ Office on Julianna street.

Jan. 26, 1855.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Sears' Pictorial Works for 1855.—The attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the three latest publications, "RUSSIA ILLUSTRATED," "CHINA AND INDIA," and "THRILLING INCIDENTS IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES," are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is competent agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprize will risk little by sending to the publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

☞Catalogues containing full particulars forwarded to all parts of the country free of postage, on application.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

Notice to FARMERS.

A prime lot of little CLOVER-SEED warranted clean of Ripple, for sale by Samuel Barnhart at the Tavern of Valentine Steckman in Bedford. Feb. 16, 1855.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1851.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Cassimere and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Just received, a lot of *Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.

Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that *any thing* ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.

Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17. 1854,—3m.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞ All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞ Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞ In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

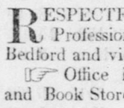
John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.



The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞ Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK. SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, &c., &c., of every color, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

An Apprentice, to learn the Printing, Will be taken at the office of the Bedford Gazette on favorable terms.